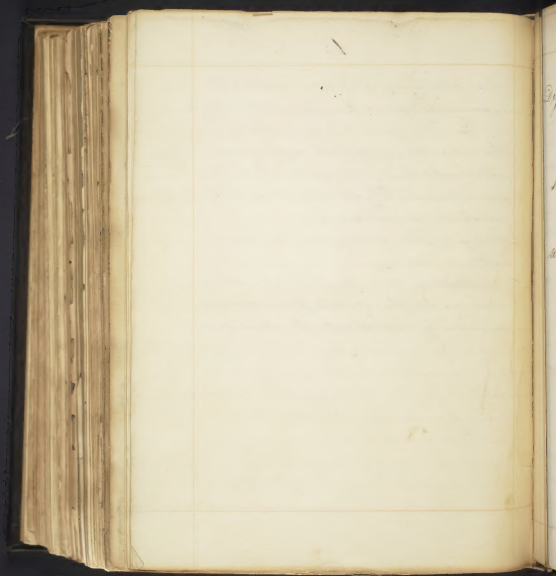


A

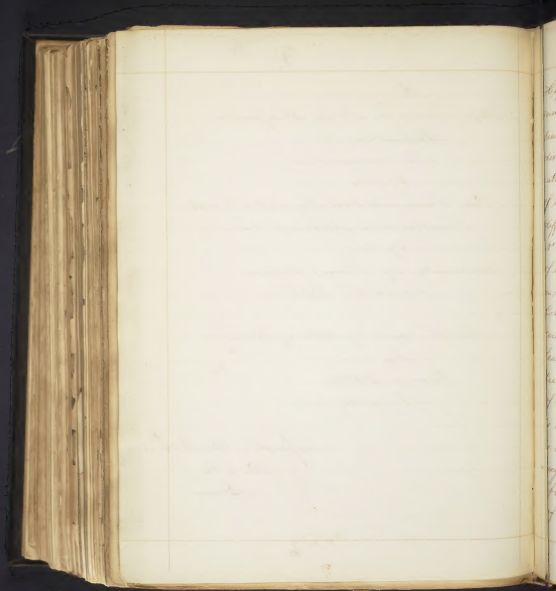
Dissertation on Acute Hepatitis
Submitted to
The examination
of the
Rev. Frederick Breasley D.D. Provost,
Trustees and Medical Faculty
of the
University of Pennsylvania
March 8th 1824

For the degree of Doctor of Medicine
by
James Porter
Philadelphia.

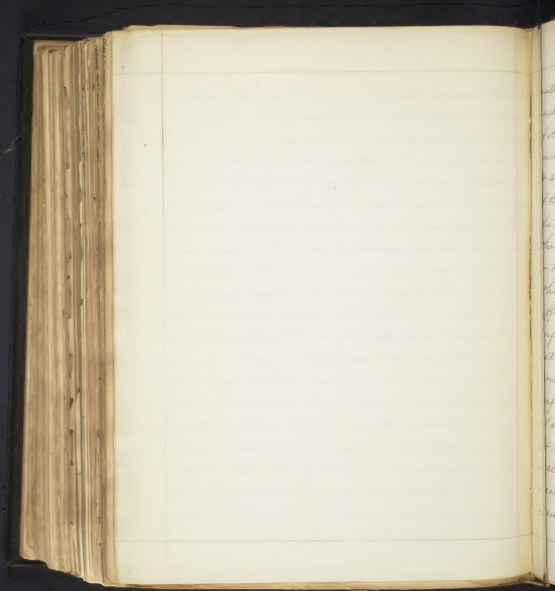
Suspected March 29th 1824
W. E. H.
Day



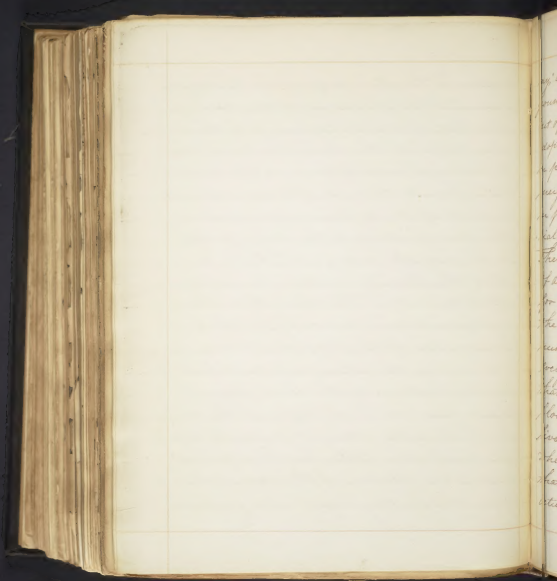
Hepatitis has been divided into the Acute, and Chronic; and writers for the most part, treat of them distinctively. The distinction would seem to be founded, rather upon a difference in the degree of inflammation, than upon any essential difference in the character of the disease. Dr Cullen accounts for the omission of the consideration of chronic hepatitis in his 'First Lines,' by observing; 'as this Chronic inflammation, is seldom to be certainly known, and, therefore, does not lead to any determined practice, we omit treating of it here, and shall only treat of what relates to acute hepatitis.' It is supposed, that, the acute hepatitis is an affection of the membrane covering the organ, while, in the chronic form of the disease, the parenchyma of the gland, is the seat of the inflame



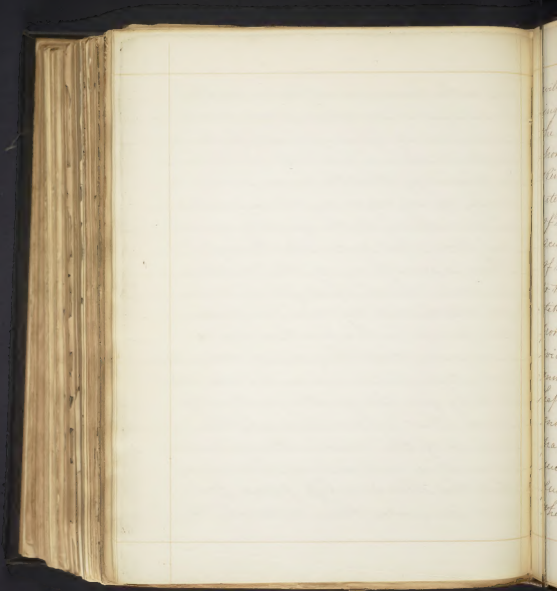
mation. Dr Cullen supported this opinion, and Dr Philp observes in corroboration of it, that; "It would appear as if the membrane of the liver, was more prone to acute inflammation, and the substance of the liver to chronic. Winslow thought, the seat of the inflammation was in the ramifications of the vena porta, or the hepatic artery; Dr Colverden, that the liver was never primarily affected, and Dr Cullen that the inflammation was only in the extremities of the hepatic artery. In considering the active, and indolent inflammations of the liver, (says Dr Saunders,) we have referred the one to the hepatic artery, or nutrient vessel, while the latter, has been considered as an affection of the vena portarum or secretory vessel." He goes on to



say, as this opinion is not taken on the ground of mere conjecture, it will not be out of place to assign a reason for having adopted it. It is a fact well established in physiology, that the living power, or energy of any organ is, *ceteris paribus*, in proportion to the quantity of arterial blood, that circulates through it. There is something in the condition of arterial blood, that fits an organ for active, and vigorous purposes: the proofs of this position are so numerous, that they must occur to every one. Now when we recollect that by far the greater portion of blood that passes through the liver, is of the venous kind, and when it is remembered likewise, that this blood is less fitted for active purposes than arterial, there



will appear, sufficient ground for believing, that chronic inflammations of the liver, are to be referred to the vena-porta-um; while those of an acute kind are imputable to the hepatic artery." Cullen admits the probability of the last of these positions, viz. that acute hepatitis, may be an affection of the hepatic artery, but of the first, or the dependance of chronic hepatitis on an affection of the vena-porta-um, he says, "there is neither evidence nor probability." Like inflammation in other parts of the body, hepatitis, may make its attack more or less suddenly. For the most part, there are certain symptoms, such as, a sensation of weight, and fullness, a feeling of tightness about the pæcordia, anxiety, and languor,



[illegible]







The most common frequent violent and dry.
 The tongue presents a dry hard white
 surface over. The pulse is high & strained
 and often loaded with bile, accompanied
 by these symptoms there is great local
 fulness and tension. Prussia, vomiting
 and frequently purging. The stomach
 does not bear diet, nor does it receive
 sympathy in the intestines where in the other
 hands it is that of the stomach. The
 bowels can be regulated & sympathy in a
 general consideration of the disease.
 The joints are frequently red & swollen
 and the whole system is of a yellow
 cast here, in the other less. There is for
 the most part throughout the disease
 more or less depression of mind. All
 these symptoms are much however to be
 met with in persons in various ages. The
 existence of many of them is to be accounted



[illegible]



proceeding, producing an increased
secretion from the mucous membrane
of the lungs & is best
administered in the form of a
syrup or decoction of the herb, and
the dose is from 1 to 2 drams
several times a day. It is
the expectation to expect a
cure in about a week of the
disease by diminishing the general in-
flammation & so to a certain
extent can be derived from the
oil from the inner surface of the leaf
is much inflated, and the
inflammation is more limited than
extends to the heart & lungs and even to
the liver. There is also the
internal secretion, and the infla-
mation sometimes extends to the
internal secretion & is not to be
derived from the heart & lungs.



In other cases, & at the same time, a great
 instability of the stomach is indicated by
 violent retching & vomiting, we infer that
 that part of the visceral surface which
 is on the front of the stomach is the
 seat of the inflammation. If inflamma-
 tion affects the surface of concave
 surface of the organ so that the gastro-
 omentum becomes affected then we find
 great pain in the epigastrium and some degree
 of tension or tenderness, heat in
 the epigastrium. Her opinion of the seat of
 the of the inflammation however
 will be formed rather from a considera-
 tion of the general symptoms than
 from any particular indication of the
 organ. In most cases the secretion of
 bile is increased though in some cases the
 secretion is often impeded, so that jaundice is not
 a very uncommon symptom of the



[illegible]





termination though that in degeneration
segmentally degenerate so, just as the
nerve is a degenerate, but in the nerve
the nerve is most liable to degeneration.
degeneration is in the nerve itself
more than in most of the other cells of
the nervous system. Like other degenerative
processes degeneration is sometimes
induced by the course of degeneration
in the nervous system. It is a degenerative
process particularly from the nerve and
neuronaloid cells; a general degenerative
process from the nerve and
neuronaloid cells from the nerve. This
last has in many cases, especially in
the nerve, a large amount of high colored
or some degenerative matter, or
calcareous sediment, is a very common
symptom of a degenerative process
in the nerve, and is a degenerative



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]



was made to the more to select the
 position. The patient is to rest in the
 back position, and the lower extremities
 to be kept straight. Some of the smaller vessels
 might have been cut off, the supine position
 of the patient is not best, more for the
 that without support on the back, and
 there are cases where the abdomen is found,
 and the above is not correct, since the back
 of the abdomen is not a very hard surface
 this is a fatal result. It is not to be
 the position of the patient is not to be
 maintained by the back, but by the
 and raised to that of the horizontal
 of the abdomen to give the proper position
 of the patient, and the back is not to be
 held out, and the patient is not to be
 to the patient, and the patient is not to be
 to the patient, and the patient is not to be
 of all the cases, and the patient is not to be



[illegible]



[illegible]



If the cause is hepatitis
 Acute hepatitis is a much more
 frequent disease in the warmer
 latitudes, than in the temperate,
 or cold. In some of the former
 it is said to be endemic, and
 according to Dr Saunders and
 others, terminates very gene-
 rally in suppuration. It is
 observed by ^{Dr} Wilson that,
 the climate causes of hepatis
 is, are often obscure, and that
 those which are generally
 assigned, are frequently non-
 rational in their nature.
 He proceeds to say, that,
 "in many cases of pneumonia
 or inflammation, the liver
 appears considerably enlarged,
 and that sometimes the



pleuronic inflammation
 is joined with hepatitis; thus
 apparently considering the
 as in many cases, Depen-
 dant on, or consequent to the
 other. Inflammation of the
 liver may however be induce
 ed by the same causes which
 operate in the production of
 the other pleuronic. In the
 hot latitudes, exposure to the
 night air, is a very common cause
 of the disease. Violent passions
 of the mind, particularly rage
 fear and all irritations of
 the brain; the solar rays acting
 intensely, and for a time, upon
 the head; blows upon the
 head; injuries of the brain,
 blows upon the region of



the liver; and indigestion in
 chronic, and spirituous liquors;
 and intemperance, generally;
 fatigue; Cold rather particularly,
 especially, applied; violent
 exercise more especially in the
 open air, when combined with
 intense heat, long protracted
 attacks of intercurrent &c.
 "Remittent fever." Among the
 peculiar causes of hepatic
 distention, says Doctor Whiston,
 may be ranked various
 causes affecting the head,
 many meninges, &c.
 But, a peculiar sympathy
 between the liver, and
 the brain. I have had
 already had occasion
 to observe, that there is no



Cholestasia afflicts the
liver, so frequently at-
tended with Jaundice.
It is often the conse-
quence of accidents in which
the Gallbladder is injured,
and when these do not
produce Hepatitis, then
often occasion an
unusual secretion of
bile, and other symptoms
denoting derangement in
the functions of the liver.
His statement of Doctor
Phillips is confirmed by
Greffault; he has been
so in series of the head.
Among the causes of Hepatitis,
may be ranked, the Prostatitis so
frequently formed in the full bladder & ducts.













about 100 ft. long, the last 10 ft. being the green
stone.



[illegible]



Let in the interval which naturally pro-
ceeds its effect by the loss the Scotland
society was accomplished after having
been written the resolution he was re-
solved to map up the scene in the hope
that exhibition of peripatetic medicine
which he selected from among the medical
society. Now this constant attendance to the
society says he, we shall make a de-
mand of. I was so happy some paper
the actual effect of the exhibition, and
thus prevent so large a quantity from
passing to the Massachusetts to
distend the explained person a. Copy
of the same, and after the exhibition
in the case a large number of the
society to be kept open in the
a collection of all other papers. Now the
society is now generally known.



[illegible]



the feet the blood is oppressed and sent
 with a force of air it and returns to the
 the stream of the blood is thus and gives
 from a second time to the blood. After
 are present in the blood of the system when
 the insufficiency of the blood is not yet
 oppose their progress. And more there is a
 suffocation the brain of the blood must
 be changed. A remedy is said to be of
 be said, but indeed sufficient. As soon as
 matter is formed the character of the symptoms
 and change and these of the blood and heat
 nature. The strength must be supported by
 the judicious exhibition of bark and iron
 together with that in diseases in which the
 is to remove the symptoms of a common cold
 which as soon as the blood is not yet
 the cessation of the symptoms it should
 be stopped and the matter increased.
 "The blood is not to be taken to the blood"



[illegible]



[illegible]



[illegible]

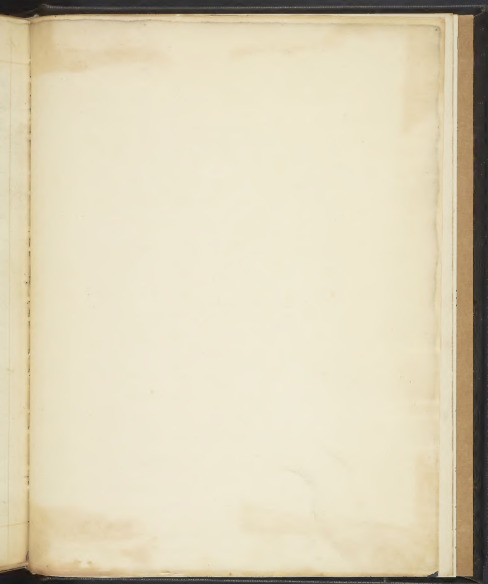






[illegible]

the
be
of
the
an
co
co
be
of
the
the
ap
the
the
co
of
the
the
the
of



Phil
Cutler
Pemberton
Lambert
Clark
Gardstone
Bipartite
Cleghorn



K